Brazil and Her People of To-day. One of the curiosities and puzzles of international relations is the general indifference, comparatively speaking, of the people of the United States to the ship and markets of the other The recently closed Pan-American Congress in Buenos Ayres will ubt have considerable influence on the trouble to interest itself in diplomatic and semi-diplomatic affairs and reports. But as a whole, a more informal and a wider audience, and partly because of its non-official character it may Brezil and Her People of To-day (L. C. Page and Company), to furnish a subject for constle crite sm. With that object in view he has studied the country and the neople from the most reliable

the South Americans, and former Secrethree years later. tary of State Root's nunctiliousness on fact that Brezil is larger than the United 1813. Accordingly he ascended Empire the United States of America and republic was established.

mountains, the highest peak, Italiaia, is the air. races to the buge rivers, and presenting a spectacle of wild beauty, while awaiting | finally abolished. the application to industrial uses which country which has been developed country and its present extent.

checkered and has had more exciting chapters than that of any other South American republic. Brazil was discovered early in 1500 by a Portuguese noble- two weeks voyage from New York is man, Pedro Alvarez Cabral, who was Pernambuco, where the influence of the bound for the East Indies. He anchored of the coast of what is now Bahia, and thinking it was only an island he christened it "The Island of the True Cross" given to court favorites. The capitancia capital add a brilliance of color to the system was not a success. Some of the city which some one has described as grantees did not thrive; some throve too "mashed rainbows." greatly and became arrogant. Accord- The color of the inhabitants also will heautiful bay of Bahia and sent out a any other Brazilian city; but & would be

the discovery of gold in the province of Later on Mr. Winter himself had a little of adventurers. The home government, having lost its East Indian possessions. squeezed every possible drop from Brazil. therefore, be kept closed, and the traveller and discontent with the taxes and oppres- indulges in an involuntary Turkish bath sions became rife. The tide of events in consequence. But no matter how hot was stemmed for a time, however, by the it is, the sweltering traveller is not perthat section of the public which takes flight to Rio, with his family and court, mitted to remove his coat. It is a great of the King. Dom Joho (John), when breach of etiquette, having committed Napoleon descended upon Portugal in which our author was instantly requested 1808. The advent of the royalty brought by the conductor in the politest terms to "exposition of the situation is likely advantages, but it brought disadvantages put it on again: "No, senhor, it is against wished to live near the court, and all rating on the floor is allowed to any exmore weight. Mr. Nevin O. Win- the young men yearned for Government tent. The chief article of export from offices. This yearning still persists and is Bahia is tobacco, either in the leaf or in and Guatemala, has undertaken, one of the curses of the country at the the form of cigars and cigarettes, which present day. "Practical politics" also have a great reputation throughout Brazilcame into popularity at that time. When of our fellow Americans from a Napoleon fell jealous Portugal ordered real name of which is San Sebastian do broad viewpoint, avoiding the narrowness its, monarch home; but before King John of some writings in which everything departed the Brazilians forced him to Petropolis, the diplomatic capital, the constitution as Spain had just adopted, has been overhauled and reformed in The King left his son, Dom Pedro, as Regent. When the home Cortes adopted authorities, has consulted scores of peo a grasping policy and attempted to trans- it is as healthful as the average city ple Americans Europeans and Brazilians, form the great colony into a province and has recorded his personal impressions all Brazil rose in protest; the Regent concerning the vest country which he has cried: "Independence or death!" and was selected on the reighboring continent for promptly crowned as the constitutional emperor. Before long, however, he was ruling by despotic law, pure and simple. This the Brazilians would not brook, and "North American" is what a visitor from | it ended in his abdicating in favor of his our country should be careful always to son, aged 5 years, and departing in the nations first acquired the privilege of call himself if he would win favor with spring of 1831 for Europe, where he died trading there. An English book, pub-

Naturally there were many disturbthat point during his circular tour around ances, and in 1840 a strong demand went everything was sent to Brazil, without the continent a few years ago aided forth that the young Emperor should the slightest regard to its fitness or adaptagreatly in increasing his copularity. After ascend the throne, although he was only tion to the wants of the people. The sole realizing this we should next grasp the 15 years old and not legally of age until consideration was, how soon could the States, exclusive of Alaska and the island throne as Dom Pedro II, and administered international rummage sale arrive, possessions. One thing which misleads the country for almost half a century. people on this point is the fact that the He was the exact antithesis of his father, geographical mans of South America are conscientious, studious, democratic and and mirth at the incongruous things they usually drawn on a smaller scale than keen to detect the state of public opinion. those of the United States. (We may re- He was much respected and beloved; but polar latitudes. Among this ingenious mark in natentheses that it would have when he visited the United States and selection was a large supply of blankets, if Mr. Winter had supplied a Europe in 1876 he left his daughter the better man for his own volume, the one Countess d'Eu as Regent, and the people furnished being so small that all the names came to fear her possible accession to the wholesome exercise on the ice in a region are difficult to read, while many are pract throne, the general belief being that she tically illegible, being blurred in the print- was too much under the influence of the ing as well as microscopic in size.) In priests. The end of it was that the old extent it is the fifth country in the world. Emperor, now an invalid, was obliged to skates were concerned. Then, as now. being exceeded only by China, the British abdicate and leave the country, and a

While except in the basin of the Amazon, delayed. Brazil was surrounded on all could not use these contrivances on their it is impossible to get away from the sides by republics and the spirit was in own feet they applied them to the feet The strongest reason of all, in only 9,900 feet in height, and the extreme addition to this and the fear of clerical actually travelled on English skates height of the other peaks in most of the domination, was the abolition of slavery, ranges is seldom greater than 4,500 feet. which had been urged from the throne by The highest range is, in general, confined the Crown Princess the year before. At to the Serra da Mar, which, as its name the beginning of the nineteenth century indicates, follows the (Atlantic) coast, there were about 2,000,000 negro slaves in lying at most but a few miles distant from the country, and the movement for abolisometimes coming down to the tion dates from about the same time. water's edge. This feature, while Many convinced abolitionists manumitted making the problem of constructing their slaves, as was done in our own Southrailways into the interior serious, has ern States by isolated individuals. More furn shed the country with an incredible than one palliative measure looking amount of water power, the innumerable toward gradual emancipation was passed cascades falling down the series of ter- by the State, but nothing proved very successful. In May, 1888, slavery was

The republic was established on Novema future generation will undoubtedly ber 15, 1889, and the differences between its ably be raised within its borders. More-All the splendid waterfalls are Constitution and the Constitution of the overshadowed, however, by the wonder- United States, which served as its general ful falls of Iguassi, on the river of the model, are of special interest at the pressame name, near its junction with the ent moment. The President's term of and on the horders between the office is four years, as with us; and the republics of Brazil and Argentina. The Vice-President serves in the event of the smoking columns of mist which crown death or incapacity of the Chief Executive. them are visible a dozen miles away and But the President is incligible to succeed their thunderous rear may be heard for himself; and even a Vice-President who man. But although the United States In shape the falls are like, has succeeded to the Presidency cannot Niarara, but fifty feet higher, and are be a candidate for that office without a more than two miles in width. Brazil, term intervening. There are twenty only one-tenth of her imports. This is in truth not only possesses the largest States, one Territory and the Federal partly due, it is true, to the fact that the river in the world, the Amazon, which district. The power of the national Gov- United States has not been a great ex- colony and colonies of Germans and but it is a land of great water courses and the State has greater importance. In and vast plains. Much of it has never many respects the States are too powerful been really explored, and the maps are and the national Government is too weak, kets as have those of other countries. chiefly guesswork; the land is as virgin in fact. Each State has its President, England and Germany in particular, who as our own prairies were half a century ago. Congress. Cabinet and other officials, and and is mostly claimed by families who the qualifications for suffrage are quite have never set foot upon it, though there generous, though only a small proportion single bank on the Southern continent have been deadly feuds over it between of those qualified actually vote. Each rival claimants. As for the climate, ten State has its own army, and this local out of the thirty-eight degrees of latitude militia is more loyal to the State than to which it covers are in the temperate zone, the national Government. Another fact just anything, as some persons think. while even in the tropical part the pres- which has contributed to making the State ence of the mountains affords a means of Governments of unusual importance is escaping from the heat. The portion of that the unoccupied land is the property of the various States, not of the national rather appalling possibilities, and Mr. to be desired under the circumstances.

> The first port of call after a delightful early Dutch colonists can still be traced the buildings. Of the town and the

ite-the State of Pernambuco is about same as Ohio in size-Mr. Winter and took rossession of it in the name of gives a detailed account, as he does of the his sovereign. One of the expeditions other towns and States. Cotton is an promptly despatched by King Manuel important item of commerce in Pernamwas led by Amerigo Vespucci, who as- buco, sugar being the leading feature. certained that the new land was a conti- The whaling industry along this coast nest. The only object of commercial is also important, though the oil is the value seemed to be the dye wood known most valuable yield, the whalebone furas Brazil wood, and in spite of the efforts nished by the species of whale here being of the Church to name the country "Santa too short to have much commercial value.

Cruz" (Holy Cross, the name Brazil soon Next comes Bahia Bahia da Todos os supplanted all other names and has clung Santos; the Bay of All Saints is what to it ever since. The earliest European Amerigo Vespucci named the harbor in settlers were mutineers put ashore from honor of the day of his arrival, and the ships bound for India About 1532 the "Bay" has clung to the capital (though Portuguese crown divided up the whole it should be São Salvador), as well as to coast into parallel strips extending fifty the State. This State, about the size leagues along the water and running of California, has always been known inland as far as its power extended, and for its noted names in literature and art these sections, called "capitancias," were The bright hues of the buildings in the

ingly the Portuguese Government tried impress the visitor, for it is said that Bahia to seize the helm, built a capital in the thas a greater proportion of negroes than Governor-General. Then the imports a close race between that city and Pertion of negroes as slaves began, and the nambuco, declares our author. And yet Portuguese settlers generally enslaved with all this preponderance of blacks of the aborigines wherever possible. Bitter every possible shade, the attempt of the opposition arose to the Spanish Jesuits, United States to appoint a negro Consul who had established settlements far in at this port almost raised a tropical hurrithe interior, and at last the Portuguese cane a few years ago. The shade of black Government expelled them. About the does not mean social ostracism, and one same time many negroes escaped from will find black and white side by side in their bondage and set up independent every circle. The sumptuary laws offer republics in the interior, some of which a curiosity; while the negro women wear a single garment-a long, sleeveless, white It was not until the beginning of the chemise and no clothing is required for eighteenth contury that Rio de Janeiro the children until several years after they to culled because it was discovered have become members of the family, it is capital of Minas Geraes, was through in January, and supposed to be at the not good policy for a white man to appear Petropolis. Minas Geraes is one of the mouth of a rivery became a place of im- on the street without a coat, as he will largest and most important States in less familiar to most people; more so,

where the red dust sifts in through the To the capital, founded in 1566, and the

Rio de Janeiro, with its suburbs and innumerable ways, until now, instead of being a breeding place for yellow fever, anywhere, while its splendid buildings, avenues and the sea drive, Betra Mar, are well worth the long journey from New York. Altogether Rio is now an up to date city, even possessing automobile delivery of the precious and perishable commodity ice; quite a striking contras to the Rio of a century ago, when foreign lished in 1831, narrates that such was the avidity of speculation at that epoch that sweepings of the shops for this grand When the cases were opened the Brazilians could not contain their aston saw displayed; implements fit only for warming pans, and, most absurd of all, skates to enable the Brazilians to enjoy where no particle of frost or flake of snow was ever seen. Happily the Brazilians were equal to the occasion so far as the there was nothing so scarce in the country as wrought iron for shoeing mules and The republic could not have been long horses. So when the people found they of their horses, and many an animal has from Rio to Villa Rica. We quote this because, in a slightly different way, the manufacturers of the United States are equally heedless in their efforts to dispose of their wares in South America when they can be persuaded to seek a market there

> In a later chapter where our author discusses this "Land of Promise" and predicts that if only workers will go there-10,000,000 immigrants would be welcome-Brazil will become one of the greatest sources of food supply in the world long before the end of the present century, as there is scarcely a useful article, whether of food or raiment, which cannot profitover, this conquest of the tropics may become necessary if the predictions of various prominent men here are true and the United States is forced to become an importer rather than an exporter food supplies. The drummer from the United States has been down that way with some lines of goods; also the medicine ses almost one-third of the total exports of Brazil, we send to that country due further to the fact that American manufacturers have not studied the marmaintain extremely profitable banks to boot, while the United States has not a The people must be studied better; the Brazilians are particular and want the best, and are far from being content with

not only speak the language but should understand and have patience with the ways of the people, and American houses is a mere fringe along the coast, compara- Government. It will be seen that the should be established for the sale of Amerble to the original Thirteen States of our remarkable power of the States opens up ican goods. Now they are sold by representatives of firms in other lands, who Winter observes in his chapter on "The naturally give the second place to our Land and Sea Forces" that the devel- goods. In addition to this, goods sent by after his arrival in Texas he cabled the A succinct account of the history of opment of a powerful navy under the con- us should be better packed. It would be Brazil is pertinent. It has been more trol of the national Government is highly an object lesson of the greatest value if our manufacturers could see the care with which European manufacturers pack their goods. Our people pack their goods in the same way they would for a short shipment in the United States, with the result that they reach Brazil in bad shape. An other advantage of having a representa tive on the ground is that he could consult with the local political leaders and obtain satisfactory franchises or concessions. especially for manufacturing. Travel ling and living are dear, and the exporduties imposed for revenue are severe But if Germany and England can afford to wage their present war of keen competition for commercial supremacy there the United States would find it profitable to send her own goods instead of allowing the Germans to furnish a cheap imitation of those which are found to be approved by the people. If there is any leaning or favoritism, says Mr. Winter, he believes t is in favor of the United States. The visit of Secretary Root and the battleship fleet did a great deal to interest Brazilians in the United States.

Travellers for manufacturers should

The Monroe Doctrine is a thing that the South Americans find hard to understand. they cannot believe that it is an abso lutely unselfish policy on our part, and it has undoubtedly been the cause of much political "jingoism" among their politicians. In its best interpretation Monroe Doctrine is rather like a big box who makes himself a self-appointed guardian over the weaker one, which the latter does not want and will not appreci ate until he is in danger of a good whip ping from a superior. It is better under stood now than formerly, but each person or country interprets it according to his or its own hopes and fears, and the formidable strength of the United States and the recent policy of expansion have sometimes caused the element of fear to

The route (of two choices) which Mr. Winter selected to Bello Horizonte, the

IV.

latest improved machinery for profitable Numerous iron outcrops, comworking. posed of almost pure ore, are reported; copper has been found here and in other States, though little exploitation has been done, and platinum is mined. Brazil contains the largest mines of manganese that have been discovered, and this metal ture. Monazite, an essential element in the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gas lights, is mined in large quantities and shipped to Europe.

Many precious stones are found in Brazil, which for a century and a half held the absolute supremacy in the production of diamonds, until the South African fields were discovered. Experts sign a decree favoring such a liberal author rightly devotes much space. Rio say that although the number of diamonds in Brazil to-day is far less than in South Africa, the proportion of what are classed as "first water." with a tinge of bluish steel in them, is greater among Brazilian diamonds than in any other country. and Brazilian diamonds bring the very highest market price. Heretofore the methods of mining have been very crude but quite recently American capital has purchased the leading mines, and modern nachinery and methods have been intro duced. So far as known no deep mining is required for diamonds in Brazil, as it

he case of South Africa. Three hundred miles from Rio lies the city of marvellously rapid growth, where the people are remarkably energetic thanks, probably, to the two thousand feet of elevation, the latitude being the same so progressive that the young women shop unattended by a duenna, something which would be impossible in Rio. Land values in this city too are almost as high as in New York. English is taught in the public schools, and is a required anguage before a degree is conferred The city contains about 100,000 Italians. most of them from northern Italy, and the Governments of the other States are mitating the methods of São Paulo to attract them. The policy, it may be The red ioil of this region is good coffee land, and near Riberão Preto are situated the best and largest coffee plantations not only in Brazil but in the world. The "coffee king," Col. Francisco Schmidt, who came to the country as a poor immigrant boy fifty years ago, and hoed coffee trees for there, marketed 23,000,000 pounds of roffee in one year. Mr. Winter visited this plantation and one near by, almost as large, formerly the property of the family of Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut and now owned by an English company and he gives details as to the methods of planting, tending, picking, preparing and marketing the coffee. On the Paulista Railway our author

came across something of which he had never heard, the Villa Americana. This settlement arose soon after the close of the civil war, when several hundred Southern families migrated thither because the plantation system was similar to that with which they were familiar and slavery was legal. There are four or five hundred Americans still living at Villa Americana. Some have moved to other parts of Brazil; some have intermarried with Brazilians; but in general they have remained true to their Ameri canism. It may be remarked here that our author in suggesting enterprise from the United States mentions that any colonies which are established can keep free of the natives if they desire it (alluding to the mixture of blood), and as Church and State are absolutely dissociated there is no difficulty on that score. This s in various localities illustrate this One of the wealthiest of these Southerners made his fortune out of watermelons; others have sugar plantations, make brandy, raise coffee or do general farming. The oldest member of the colony, who had left the States in 1865, told Mr. Winter that its establishment was a mistake, though they did not realize it at the time, and afterward it was too late to sacrifice what they had in Brazil and move back: but they loved the old flag still. Secretary Root in passing through advised them to remain and be good Brazilians, for the States were so changed that they would not feel at home. One member of the colony went back to his old home in Texas with his family a few months before Mr. Winter's visit, leaving his property in the hands of an agent for sale. A few weeks agent not to sell as he was coming back. He found that he did not like the changed old neighborhood and that it seemed les like home than Brazil.

The Tropic of Capricorn passes through suburb of São Paulo, and south of that is the temperate zone, in which lies Santos, the busiest port in Brazil or of the world. owing to the immense quantities of coffee which are shipped from it. The site was discovered by Braz Cubras in 1543 and named Todos os Santos. It is the only harbor along the Atlantic coast where vesseis can unload without resort to lighters, and the extensive system of docks which has been constructed there will be two miles and a half long when completed. Next comes Parant, a State rich in natural resources, whose most valuable article of commerce at the present time is the Ilex paraguayensis, from which the herb mate or Paraguay tea is made. This beverage is used by 20,000,000 or more South Americans. Its virtues were discovered by the Jesuits when they saw the Indians chewing the plant, and by so doing making themselves capable of undergoing great hardships with very little solid food. After describing the method of raising, drying and preparing this hero, our author deals with Rio Grande do Sul, which has one of the best harbors on that coast of magnificent harbors. The Government is now dredging a channel over the bar, and when that and the port works planned are completed the town will probably become the chief town south of São Paulo and a port of call for European and American steamers. An American engineer is in charge of the work. but the contract is held by a French comand about two-thirds of its area consists important article of food in Brazil.

The Amazon, with its picturesque other points, is undoubtedly more or

New York in 1814 and Boston in 1821, steamer disregarded the warning on this its varied mineral wealth it possesses the of this region and come to considerations attitude and the author's own observations which were on the course of ships, having point, not understanding the language of hitherto been the principal settlements. his informant, and presently found him-always been so much surreptitious gold development (as to which last, it may be the entire output of this province, but the said briefly that they leave much to be Minas Geraes (General Mines), to which experience. He was travelling in the official records show that between 1700 desired) and religious influences; the chapit was the only gateway, and the influx State of Minas Geraes on the railway, and 1820 gold to the value of more than terms on coffee and the land and sea forces \$500,000,000 was produced. The produc- being those most conveniently omitted car windows in clouds; the windows must, tion is not so great at present, the pre- from detailed description. The Brazilian ponderating low grade ore requiring the people are made up of three distinct races: Europeans of every nationality. but most of Latin origin; Indians and for a good opportunity of investment. negroes, the latter two nationalities He supplies in one of his four appear being more or less mixed in the process of assimilation. Many of the early Portuguese also, when women were scarce, took wives from among the conqu Indians, and such a connection was not as well, one of them being that every one the rules of the company." Yet expecto- promoses to be of more value in the fu- regarded as a mesalliance even by those of good birth. Consequently this Indian strain runs through many of the very best families in the country. In SAc Paulo, for instance, this mixture became very marked, and produced an almost white race as the strain of Indian blood became less, and from this race sprang the original "Paulistas," who distingu themselves for their bravery in driving the savage Indians from the coast and later by their enterprise and administra tive capacity.

The pure Indians are now found only

on the Amazon, the headwaters of the Paraguay and the sections remote from railways of such States as São Paulo, Paraná and Bahia. "Most of them were never the bloodthirsty race that our own redskins were," remarks Mr. Winter, evilently forgetting that our redskins were enerally amiable and friendly until they came into violent collision, through no fault of their own, with that doughty little pepper pot Miles Standish and other unjust and unscrupulous swashbucklers of scond city in the republic, São Paulo, a his ilk. A number of the tribes were cannibalistic, however, and are said to have devoured not only their enemies slain in battle but even their relatives, as the instrument and can give no force to the a special mark of favor and consider as the enervating Rio) and the inhabitants tion. The negroes were imported slaves, as we have already said, and in some places far outnumbered the whites. In Minas Geraes, for example, in the early part of the eighteenth century there were 35,000 of them out of a total population of 50,000, and chiefly recent imports into the bargain. Some of the whites were so fearful for their own lives that they petitioned the King to put into execution the Black Code," which meant that the right leg of a fugitive slave might be cut off and a wooden one substituted. Thus by terror the excess of blacks were kept subjection. At present the proportion of black population is much greater in the northeastern States than elsewhere. When slavery was finally abolished in 1888 there were about 750,000 slaves in the empire chiefly on the coffee plantations. Officially there is no distinction, and men have occupied the highest offices in the republic who unmistakably had a trace of the negro blood. Negro lawyers and doctors appear to be patronized by the whites, and their families seem to have friends among all classes. But Americans who live there, as well as some Brazilians, told the author that there is a growing prejudice among those free from the negro blood against that race and even the slightest mixture of it, until now it has become very noticeable in many ways, and is even making itself felt political circles.

It is the Portuguese element which i he most interesting, and there is at least remnant of the pure Portuguese left. They have many good and excellent qualities. As a race they frequently lack what Americans term the practical element. but they have some of the finer traits. frequently missing in our own peoplemong them an innate courtesy which is ometimes almost overwhelming. The Brazilian women are handsome in their outh, and their physique is better than that of the men, who in Rio are mostly narrow shouldered and thin chested One of the wealthiest and most progres sive business men of Rio declared to the author that "politics are the curse of the evidently, from the context, meaning that bragging takes the place of action-and Congress wants to subsidize everything. nstead of giving competition a chance Another unfortunate condition and characteristic is the dependence upon what Americans would call "pull," or influence. Every sort of thing has to have a Govern ment inspector, who more frequently than not knows nothing whatever of the subject in hand and simply draws a good round salary from his sinecure. "There is no public opinion." Mr. Winter was told by one of the m st influential and able men in Brazil; "the masses do not think. The politicians plan and carry out things themselves and create the opinion." political ring in the United States has ever en able to wield such absolutely despotic power as these political cliques. Here the voters will occasionally rise up and smash the corrupt machine, while in Brazil the elections are usually merely

perfunctory occasions that must be gone The educational facilities are not of the best in the republic as a whole. It is perhaps safe to say that not over 25 per cent. of the total population can read and write. If the Government figures are correct and the population is 20,-515,000, as claimed, then scarcely 3 per cent. of that population may be regarded as enjoying school privileges. In none of the States does a compulsory ducational law exist, and if it did the facilities de not exist for taking care of those of school age who would be obliged to attend. On this subject, as on all others dealt with, the author furnishes abundant details as to existing institutions and methods. As for literature, Portuguese writers are prolific both in Portugal and Brazil, and the latter has produced a number of eminent authors, the best known and perhaps the most beloved being Gonçalves Diaz (often called "the Longfellow of Brazil"), who died about half a century ago. His "Song of the Exile" has been called the "Home, Sweet Home' of Brazil. Few are accessible in translations. The press is a strong factor in the literature as well as in the politics of the country, nearly every politician being a writer, and nearly every writer a politician.

Most of the early evangelizing of the Indians was done by the Jesuits, who often championed them against the oppression of the colonists. But their motives do not seem to have been entirely altruistic; for they eventually tried to reduce the Indians to a blind obedience to their will. pany. The State of Rio Grande do Sul In the end they were expelled for a time is twice as large as the State of New York from several of the States. On the whole Brazil is Roman Catholic. The agents of plains where pasture innumerable of the American Bible Society have herds, frem whose flesh are made enor-traversed almost the entire republic, mous quantities of jerked beef for home distributing Bibles and Testaments, and use and export, this xarque being the most often enduring hardships almost as great as those endured by the Jesuits of old But the priests object to this dissemfeatures, its rich stores of rubber and ination of the Scriptures and many times the books have been foreibly take u from the colporteurs and burned. The month of a river) became a place of the country leader himself liable to insult by the the country larger in extent than France, at any rate, than the rest of the country Brazilian prides himself on his forbearance and Bahia, founded in 1549, as against negroes. One of the white men from the and with a population of 4,000,000. Among We pass over the thorough discussion and generosity, and so far as the official

far worse than to make a little study of this resourceful republic. The people

are awaiting the American merchant. manufacturer and banker; they are seeking the American scientist, educator and expert in all lines; and they will well the American traveller who is searching suggestions for the traveller in regard to the language, money, hotels, postal customs and other practical details, and in another a bibliography of works which deal with this interesting country. Fortyweven good photographs, original and selected, add greatly to the interest of the

THE STATUTE OF WILLS. Change in New York Law Urged Be-

of Its Anomalous Condition. A recent decision by the Supreme Cour nnsylvania that the "end" of a will is the logical end of the testator's disposi of his property and not the point spatially furthest removed from the beginning has legal journals that the New York of wills, which has been construed to mean the latter, should be changed by legisla tive enactment because the law in this State

The law in New York was laid down mo Y. 1), decided by the Court of Appeals in religion, Judaism, Hebrew and Talmud 800, after the Appellate Division of the Second Department had protested phatically and unanimously against the provisions of the statute of wills which compelled them to hold that the will in ion was void. The Court of Appeals held that the intention of the Legislature construction of the statute, and if the testator fails to execute a will in conformance with the statute the court must condemn fact that he honestly intended thereby to make a will.

The Court of Appeals decided in the Andrews case that a will drawn upon a printed blank, folded at the middle so as to on Western Railroads. make four consecutive pages, with the page and executed at that point by the that the first two pages together make complete will, is not subscribed by the testator "at the end of the will" as required by the statute, where the third page con tains further material and complete dispotions of property in no manner connected the first and second pages, except ing passed to the third page after he had track to either side.

Surrogate of Kings county, who had re-fused probate to the will on the ground that it was not subscribed at the end The Appellate Division of the Second Departnent affirmed the will by a divided bench Justice Cullen, who was then a member the Surrogate's decision. The court said authority, and that unaided by the light of cisions its conclusions would have been different. One of the dissenting nembers of the court said that cases some imes arose when a Judge was sustaine in refusing to follow the court of last resort For this reason the Court of Appeals felt constrained to reexamine the legal situaion so pointedly called to our attention. The Court of Appeals said it was un-

dly true that from time to time honest attempt to execute a last will and testament is defeated for failure to observe one or more statutory provisions, but added: On the forward end is a monster whee proper construction of the statute than that the individual case should weaken those provisions calculated to protect testators. This wheel which is rememblicular from the fraudulent alteration of their

The court said that it was suggested on he argument of the case that the effect of the court is to defeat the intent of many estators, while fraudulent addition to wills is a crime of rare occurrence. "The fallact of this argument consists in overlooking the fact that the number of frauds prevented by our wise and simple statute can never be known," said the court. "We night as well ask how many commercial engines, and behind these a car. crimes have been prevented by our statute

The court declared that the case at bar was one of the strongest illustrations of the wisdom of the statute that had come to the attention of the court because with a complete will on the first and second pages there was nothing to prevent the filling up any number of additional provisions infing, as in this case, a residuary clause allowing the executor to dispose of the residue in such manner as he deemed proper.

is not due to the statute or the construction are permitted to draw wills," said the court We desire to express in the most emphatic manner our approval of the statute of wills

The recent Pennsylvania case referred to to the Matter of Stinson's Estate (77 Atl. of), in which will the testatrix, after having written the first page, skipped the second page, filled the third page and then returned to the second page, having completed the disposition of her property at about the middle of the second page and signed her name there. The court held in this case that the 'end' was the logical end of the disposition of property, and that the statute had been complied with.
In its opinion the court said:

The requirement of the English acts is similar to that of our act of 1883 as to where a will is to be signed. In Goods of Coombs (L. R., I. Prob. & Div. 302) a will filled the first and third pages of a sheet of foolscap paper. leaving no room at the bottom of the third page for the signatures of the notion or the ture page for the signatures or the testator and the attesting witnesses. These were written on the second page, and it was held that the will was duly executed under St. I. and 5 Viet., which require wills to be signed "at the

foot or end thereof."

In the Goods of Wotton (L. R., 3 Prob. & Div. In the Goods of Woston (L. R. 3 Prob. & Div. 159) a lestatrix procured the form of a will lithographed on the first side of a sheet of foolscap paper and wrote her will on the second and third pages of it, ending fiear the bottom of the third. The fourth was blank. She signed her name in the presence of witnesses at the foot of the lithographed form on the first page, and it was held that the will was strand at the "foot or end thereof." he will was signed at the "foot or end thereof Counsel for the contestants of the will

rgued that the end is the physical end of writing, and they cited the Matter of Andrews from this State, but the court he hat the Andrews case differed in important particulars from the Stinson case, chief c hich was that the writing was not in the hand of the testatrix, but in that of

as residuary beneficiary.

The New York Law Journal declares that the distinction attempted to be drawn be tween the two cases is not convincing or satisfactory, and adds:

In the opinion in the Andrews case much stress in the opinion in the Andrews case much stress is laid upon the intention of the Legislature as expressed in the statute. It is to be regretted that a legislative amendment is necessary. Other courts of last resort have found no difficulty in holding that if a testa or or scrivener departs from the sequence of pages which anciently prevalled, the "end" of a will shall be where the continuity of literary composition shows it to be. It is probable, however, that a statutory companion some form will be required in order to change the eccentric condition of the New York law.

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.
onsul Theodosius Botkin writes from Camp cellton New Brunswick, that he knows community where the women to the recent fire. He adds that not

NEW JEWISH SCHOOL.

Downtown Talmud Torah for at Least 800 Pupils

The Downtown Talmud Torch, for erly known as the First Austrian Talmud Torah, is completing its new fireproof building at 394-396 East Houston street It is expected that this new building wil ccommodate at least 800 children.

Beginning its career eighteen years ago humble quarters and with one teacher the Downtown Talmud Torah has been progressing ever since, says the America Hebrew. It acquired during that period a building of its own at 77 Sheriff stree which provides to-day about 750 children with instruction and has a competen staff of ten teachers and a principal. But as the applicants in number outgrey

the present quarters, and as the sanitary conditions were not what modern require ments demand, it became imperative to rect a new sanitary and fireproof building to house those little ones whom we are endeavoring to have grow up as good Jews and good citizens, and the Taimud Torah has succeeded in obtaining two lots and is erecting a building with entrances on Houston and Second streets. On the Housed to renewed suggestions by lawyers and ton street side the building fronts Hamilton Fish Park, thus supplying it with plenty of light, air and ventilation. The cost of the building is \$65,000.

The following activities will give the public an idea of what it is proposed to do in the new building. Besides teaching

there will be courses in post-Biblical history and Jewish philosophy. Lectures on Jewish history will also be given to adults. In the evening the build-ing will be devoted to the instruction of foreigners in the English language and American citizenship under entirely Jew-ish influences, thus teaching the foreigner that Judaism and Americanism are en-tirely compatible, and that one who is a good Jew cannot help being a good Amer

## RUCKING SNOWDRIFTS.

In the Middle States, where six inches

is a heavy snowfall, getting it off railway tracks is about as easy for an engine as cleaning it off the sidewalk is for the small boy. A snow plough, which is nothing more

than a gigantic scraper, with perhaps an enormous horn or ploughshare in front, is pushed down the track by an that the third page is numbered "2d" and engine and scrapes and pushes the accumulated clogging white mass off the

But in the Northern, and particularly The case went up on appeal from the the Northwestern States-where, when it makes up its mind to snow, every one knows it; where the falls are feet in depth and in the East only inches; where the railway runs through open plains on which the resistless sweep of the wind drifts of the court, expressed strong disapproval the white crystals into hills and valleys the law which required them to affirm humps and hollows so large that they seem large even to a steam car-some thing more effective than mere pushing must be employed

This "something," says a writer in St. Nicholas, "is the rotary snow plough, an invention which is in use on every rail way on which large drifts collect in the winter and where snowsheds and snow guards-fences built in exposed places to keep the snow from drifting on the track are ineffective.

The snow plough is a huge machine as big as a freight car and built of stee It is better this should happen under a with powerful blades of steel, looking

This wheel, which is perpendicular to the track and revolves at right angles to it, is inclosed in a casing or drum also of steel and with sharp steel edges the statute of wills as strictly construed by The top of the drum is supplied with a pipe or chute. Inside the snow plough is a steam engine, which drives this huge fan wheel at from 100 to 250 revolutions every minute

Behind the snow plough are coupled "We from one to three or even more powerful car are many men with shovels, for despite its enormous power even the rotary gets stuck at times and has to be ignomini ously dug out.

Perhaps the snow is but 4 or 5 feet deep and the plough as soon as it strikes the snow bores through it at a great rate the vacant third and fourth pages with Wonderful to see, the snow eaten away from the bank by the whirling blades is tossed out of the chute at the top of the drum or casing in a solid stream, to fall "The defeat of intention in a few cases in a curving arch and with a thunderous roar from 100 to 200 feet away. This of it by the court, but to the fact that seriv- arch is frequently 30 and even more feet eners and other laymen, ignorant of the high. Billows of snowdust fill the ar-simple and clear provisions of the statute, and the most beautiful rainbows surround the falling cascade of snow.

When the plough gets stalled the men

tumble off the car and shovel it out of its prison. Then the whole train backs off a couple of hundred yards and takes a new start. Down the track it sweeps, gatherstart. Down the track # sweeps, gather-ing speed and momentum with every puffir-puff, of the exhaust, and smash! it goes headlong at the drift, mighty fan-wheel whirling, engines pushing, men yeiling, snow scrunching, and over all the roar of the falling stream of snow and the blinding, cutting clouds of ice particles it sets free. it sets free

it sets free.

The drift may yield to one bucking, in which case the men congratulate themselves at having an easy time of it. But more often even the mighty rush of the train, engines, plough and car is stopped by the drift, which looks so soft, but is in reality so tough. Then it is shovelled out again and backs off for another rush.

## SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT. Meeting Place One of World's Most Bear

tiful Buildings. From the Pall Mall Gazette

The Parliament House, Cape Town, of the new Union Parliament of South Africa is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world and was completed and opened for public use in 1885.

The principal front of the building is

264 feet in length and is divided into a central portico leading into the grand vestibule, the two debating chambers and side The portico is of massive dimensions and is approached by a commanding flight of granite steps which runs around three sides of it.

The pavilions are relieved by groups of pilasters with Corinthian capitals and are surmounted by domes and ventilators The whole of the ground floor is built of granite and the building above [this is of red brick relieved by pilasters and window dressing of Portland cement.

Besides the debating chambers, which are 67 feet in length by 26 feet in width (only ten feet in length or width less than the House of Commons), there is a lofty hall with marble piliars or tesselated pavements which forms the central lobby vestibule. Adjoining this is the Parliamen ibrary, a beautiful apartment, 53 feet b 32 feet, with galleries above each other

reaching to the full height of the building There are a number of committee room: and sectious offices for the President and speaker and officers of the Legislatur There are moreover refreshment and dining rooms, and not only smoking rooms but billiard rooms. There are likewise roomy galleries for strangers, ladies, distinguish visitors and the press. The ground floo is occupied by the Government ments and by fireproof vaults, in which the records of Parliament and South African archives are deposited,